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VI.]

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

—595—

Politics of Europe.

London, Monday, June 24, 1822.—The French papers of Thursday confirm the report which we extracted on Saturday from the *GAZETTE DE FRANCE* of Wednesday, respecting the apprehension of General Berton. A kind of Court-newsmen's paragraph is inserted in all of them, stating that on the evening of Wednesday, the Minister of War, Marshal Bellono, had an audience of his Majesty to announce the event. The rebel General is said to have been taken by a detachment of carabineers, along with two of his accomplices, near the town of Saumur, the scene of his wild enterprise; so that he had either never proceeded far from his cover, or seeing himself chased, had suddenly doubled back to it. What became of the police and the military all the while? In the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday, M. de Bourienne read a report from the commission on the Customs, and several members inscribed their names, both for and against the project of law with which he concluded. A very spirited debate afterwards arose on two subjects, calculated, perhaps, as much as any other in the present state of France, to excite party feeling and political conflict, namely—a project of law to re-establish the Seminary of Charters, and another to demolish the Opera-house. M. de Lameth led the opposition to the former. This seminary had been abolished at the revolution, and the buildings converted into barracks and a civil tribunal. The grant proposed was, therefore, to build suitable edifices for the two latter purposes, and to restore the religious structure in a renovated state to its ancient destination. M. de Lameth took occasion, in opposing this proposal, to animadvert bitterly on the fanatical and superstitious spirit at present encouraged by the Court, and particularly alluded to the establishment of a nunnery in the square of the Temple, where the grandest hotel and the finest garden in Paris had come into the occupation of the sisters. The honourable member proceeded to state, that in all parts of France convents suppressed by the law were rising by Court favour with greater magnificence than under the old regime; and that the sect of the Jesuits, who had been driven from European states as the pest of European society, had returned to superintend education, and to menace France with the infection of their pernicious doctrines. M. de Marcellus defended the bill, on the ground that the ancient edifice of the seminary not being alienated, ought to be restored to its original destination. When France, disinherited by the revolution, said, he, again found her Monarch, religion found her protector; and under a grandson of Henry IV., the basilica in which Henry IV. was crowned should again see within its sanctuary the erection of his pontifical throne. The hon. member then proceeded to lament the fall of sacred edifices, the ruin of churches, the neglect of seminaries, and the overthrow of religious monuments.

M. Manuel opposed the grant, and was often interrupted with cries of "question," or, as the French call it, a *close* of the discussion; upon which it was remarked by a deputy of the left side, that they wished only to *close* the mouth of the public purse. The demolition of the Opera-house gave rise to a similar discussion. It is well known that the Duke de Berry was assassinated at this theatre, and that in a room of it he took the sacrament. On this account it was immediately proscribed by the Court as a place of amusement, and a new Opera-house was built at the public expense. The motive appeared at first so

superstitious, that it could not be openly avowed, and the pretence set up for the removal of the theatre was, its vicinity to the royal library, which it might endanger if unhappily it should take fire. Now, the concealment of the real motive is not affected, and music and dancing must no longer give satisfaction on the spot where a horrible deed was committed and a sacred rite performed. M. Beauséjour argued against this piece of superstitious absurdity with considerable spirit. "Because a Prince," said he "whom we loved was assassinated in that place, are we called upon to punish a mass of inanimated stone for the crime? Is not this to imitate the conduct of the revolutionary agents, who ordered the buildings of Lyons to be demolished because its inhabitants opposed their designs? When Henry IV. was assassinated, did we demolish the whole street in which the crime was committed? When the life of Louis XV. was attempted at Versailles, did he demolish the palace to show his horror at the intended atrocity?"

Prerogative Court.—In the goods of his late Majesty King George III.—The argument in this case, as to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain the suit which must ensue upon its granting the decree prayed for (namely, a decree, requiring the King's Proctor to see the paper set up by Olive, calling herself the Princess of Cumberland, pronounced,) was this morning renewed. The Court was excessively crowded by ten o'clock; and during the argument, the lady in question entered the Court; and, bowing to the Judge, took a seat behind the Civilians. She was accompanied by a few friends.

Dr. Dodson said, that, understanding it to be the wish of the King's Advocate that this cause should not be delayed, he should now proceed to support the motion made on a former day by his learned friend, Dr. Lushington. (The motion was for the Court's decree.)

The King's Advocate complained that much misconception had gone abroad as to what occurred on a former day. He had done nothing, and would do nothing, but accede to the wish which was then expressed by the Court. The circumstances, as they occurred the last court day, were these:—While Dr. Lushington was addressing the Court, a gentleman, not entirely unknown to him, (the King's Advocate) before, made his way up to him, and produced a paper which he described as coming from the party on whose behalf the present application was now being made to the Court. This gentleman's application was, that Dr. Lushington might be immediately stopped; and he also intimated his wish, that the cause should not proceed. He (the King's Advocate) of course declared that he was not the proper person to be applied to; and recommended him to address himself to the party's proctor. The assertions made by the gentleman were of a very particular nature; their effect was this—that two Noble Lords (who were named) had discovered certain papers very material to this cause; and were then endeavouring to obtain an interview with Lord Liverpool on the subject. When, therefore, any thing was said as to the cases standing over from the last court day, it was very material that he (the King's Advocate) should not be misunderstood as having at all applied to obtain the delay. It was impossible that he should do so.

Dr. Dodson had certainly understood that the desire of the King's Advocate was, that the cause should not be delayed.

Certain it was that he (Dr. Dodson) had had no communication subsequently with the party.

Sir JOHN NICHOLL said, as far as the Court was concerned, it accorded on the last Court-day to what it understood to be the wish of both parties; but as to which of them the application was made by, the Court could not certainly speak.

Mr. Dodson then proceeded to contend, that the kings of this realm had lawful power to dispose by will of personality; and, under certain limitations, of realty; and that it would be absurd to suppose that they should be denied the privilege allowed to their meanest subjects. The learned Doctor cited passages from Coke and Swinburne, the most ancient authorities on the subject. They had laid down that all persons, not prohibited by law, were capable of making a bequest; the only exceptions being married women, infants, lunatics, and persons convicted of certain crimes; but the King of England was not one of the exceptions taken by the law. It had been truly observed by Dr. Lushington, that although the calamity of mental imbecility had fallen on the late King subsequently to the date of the paper now produced, yet, at that date the late King was competent to make any testamentary bequest, and was authorized by law to do so. Instances of wills made by sovereigns of these realms might be readily cited; the earliest of them, perhaps—though it was by no means certain that the wills of our earlier Saxon monarchs might not have been made in the same way—was that of Alfred; a fact, in support of which Coke cited the authority of the celebrated jurist, Glanville. The will of Alfred was particularly adverted to by the learned Spelman, in his work "on Wills and Testaments." After the Norman conquest, William the Conqueror, King John, and Henry III., made wills, the dispositions of which were still extant. A recent work of great authority, "the reports on the records of the kingdom," confirmed these facts. The will of Henry II. was yet in existence; and some account of it might be found in the 2d vol. of Lyttleton's history of that monarch's reign. The will itself was still to be found in the Remembrancer's office. Richard II., Henry V., Henry VII. and Henry VIII., all of them made their wills; and these were yet in existence. It could not therefore be said that in virtue either of any law or any custom, the Kings of this realm were prevented from making their wills. It was unnecessary to remind the Court of the authorities cited on the last court-day by Dr. Lushington, and he would only name them, therefore: they were, principally, the Lord Chief Baron Comyn, Fitzherbert, Godolphin, and Coke's Institutes. To the latter, however, and to Brewster's "Digest of the Laws of England," he (Dr. Dodson) would more particularly call the attention of the Court, particularly as they referred upwards to the "Rolls of Parliament," "Brooke's Abridgment," and "Fortescue," in his remarks on the object and effect of the statute 36 Hen. VI., were also highly important, as showing that the power of the Kings of England to make their wills was recognized by the authority of the Bishops, Lords, and Commons of Parliament; and that this power extended both to real and personal estate. The statute of Anne was afterwards recognized, though amended and limited by the 39 and 40 Geo. III.—the same royal party, whose name was so intimately connected with these proceedings. Much had been said as to the validity of the document. It could not be denied that it bore his Majesty's sign manual; that had not been at present disputed. It had been said that the document had been dormant 40 years; this was an argument in favour of the applicant, if the terms of it were considered, and the royal and private acts of benevolence of his late Majesty were taken into account. Besides, this document was witnessed by three persons of high respectability—by Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, by the late Lord Chatham, and by the late Lord Warwick. The learned Doctor concluded his address by contending that the motion ought to be granted.

Dr. HAGGARD followed on the same side.

Sir C. ROBINSON rose to reply. He disclaimed any concession on his part; he wished fair investigation, and not to

commit any act which by his interference would be injurious to either party. The learned advocate contended that the Court could not command the King to come and prove his own signature or the signature of his predecessors. He lamented that his learned friends had cited so many passages from old writers to prove that a King could make a will; he did not dispute the right. As his learned friends had closed their case, and had no right to reply, he should endeavour to show that their citations were not analogous to the present case.

Dr. LUSHINGTON desired to be understood as contending for, and not conceding, his right of reply.

Sir CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON said that was for the consideration of the Court. He then contended that the paper would not have been introduced by his learned friend, but for the purpose of making it a subject of a specific plea. He could introduce something of an historical nature, as well as his learned friend; but he conceived that the Court, perceiving how futile even its own sentence must be in operation, would not allow the case to proceed. What other remedy the lady might have, it was not for the Court to point out; but it must be in the superior courts that she must claim to be heard as against the King, in such a suit.

Dr. ADAMS and Dr. JENNER followed his Majesty's Advocate, and contended that the inconveniences, and indeed impossibility of proceeding further, were obvious.

Dr. LUSHINGTON was then heard in reply; and we regret our inability to find space for his observations.

The COURT declared, that it would take time to consider of its sentence; which it would deliver on the next arches day.

Windsor.—The Prince and Princess of Denmark arrived here on Monday, and slept at the Castle Inn that night. The distinguished visitors viewed the Castle at St. George's Cathedral yesterday morning: they left the Castle in two carriages in the afternoon, went over the Ferry to Eton, viewed Eton-college, and from thence proceeded by Salt-hill to Oxford.

The sum received from the Committee for the management of the Ball given at the King's Theatre, on the 30th of May, for the relief of the distress in Ireland, is £3,500.

Bow Street.—A tall, miserable looking, and seemingly half-starved young woman, who said her name was Ellen Maxwell, a native of Edinburgh, was brought before G. R. Minshull and T. Halls, Esqrs., yesterday, charged with most inhuman treatment to her child a pretty little girl about two years old.

It was stated by several persons of respectability who happened to witness the prisoner's conduct, that on Tuesday, afternoon, about 4 o'clock, she was seen in Parliament-street, holding the child on one arm and with the other hand beating it most cruelly on the head. Some passengers remonstrated with her, and she moved on to Charing-cross, where she sat down upon the step of a door, and taking the child by the legs, she dashed its face upon the pavement, and its chin was dreadfully cut. One of the witnesses upon seeing this snatched the child from her, but gave it to her again upon her promising not to ill-treat it. She then moved over to Spring-gardens, where she was watched by a woman who had seen her from the first, and who had fears for the safety of the child, and in a few moments she again beat it in the face, and, taking it by the legs, was about to dash its head against the iron railings of a house; when the woman, and a gentleman who was passing, seized her, and having taken the unfortunate child from her, she was given in charge to a constable. She was heard to talk rather incoherently when she was beating the child, and said, among other things, "I had two children, and I loved them; but I have lost my boy, and I will not have one alone. I will put the little wretch out of the way—I will kill it." When asked how she could treat the child so cruelly, she said "she regarded it as the curse of God, and she meant to kill it." She was apparently intoxicated and looked extremely wild.

The prisoner was brought to this office on Tuesday evening, but she did not appear fit to undergo an examination, and was

sent to the watchhouse. The child was taken to St. Martin's workhouse, where its bruises were dressed, and it was fed and treated with great kindness.

The prisoner being now questioned upon the subject of the treatment of her child, said she had but a slight recollection of it. She had not had food the whole of the day, and a woman whom she knew met her and gave her some porter, which operating upon an empty stomach, almost deprived her of her senses.

While she spoke she gazed upon the magistrates with a wild kind of earnestness, and there was something in her whole manner which created a doubt of her sanity.

Mr. Minshull asked her if her mind was troubled, and she replied in a still more earnest manner, "O yes; very much indeed. I have been wandering about in beggary; I have lost my boy, and my husband has been in prison, and—my head—my head is bad, very bad indeed."

Mr. Minshull.—Are you fond of your child?

Prisoner.—Yes, indeed I am, Sir, and if I had been in my senses I should never have touched her.

Mr. Minshull.—How long is it since you lost your other child?

The prisoner (her lips quivering) replied about 8 days.

Mr. Minshull.—You have been saved from a very dreadful situation. But for these people you would have stood at that bar for the murder of your remaining child.

Prisoner.—Oh, horrible! I never will hurt her again.

In answer to further questions, she said she was a native of Edinburgh, where she was married and she had been in London about 16 months, living in the most extreme wretchedness. Her husband was imprisoned for sending begging letters to different gentlemen, but she believed he was to come out that morning. She was lodging at No. 5 Church-street, St. Giles's, where she paid a trifling sum per night, and she subsisted entirely upon charity.

While she was talking, her husband, who had just been released from Cold bath-fields prison, came into the office, and he stated himself to have been clerk to a writer at Edinburgh. He had friends at Southampton, who he thought could assist him, if he could get to them. When asked what he had been imprisoned for, his colour rose, and he hung down his head, but said nothing.

Mr. Minshull said, he did not think it safe to trust the child with its mother, unless she was closely watched; and he therefore directed that they should be taken together to the work house, and not on any account to be left alone. The husband was directed mean while to come again to the office, when some inquiry should have been made as to the truth of their statements.

The unfortunate woman, when she heard the order for her being watched, said, with a melancholy kind of simplicity "I shall not hurt my child, Sir." The child seemed extremely fond of its mother, and screamed violently when an officer once attempted to separate them.

The Third Time.—The facetious Dr. B. of W—r, having, inadvertently, preached one of his early sermons for the third time, of his parishioners having observed it, said to him after service—"Doctor, the sermon you gave us this morning having had three several readings, I move that it now be passed."

Nigel.—At the Haymarket, which opens on Saturday, the author of Nigel is to be *Terrified* into a dramatist; in other and less mystical words, Mr. Terry has dramatized the *Fortunes of Nigel* for an early performance.

Drury Lane.—On Thursday, Braham's benefit made a bumper at Drury Lane—a strong proof of the popularity which follows the unrivalled talents of that extraordinary artist in song; since nothing now but the highest powers justly appreciated could produce so uncommon an effect as the filling of a Theatre. He was in glorious voice.

Statue of Burns.—A colossal bronze Statue of Robert Burns is preparing by Flaxman for erection in an appropriate situation in the New Town of Edinburgh. It is mentioned that the mountain daisy will be seen in one hand, and an inscribed roll, "Cotter's Saturday Night," in the other; surely the former particularly is too minute for a good effect in bronze.

M. Chateaubriand.—The French papers mention it as an *ou dit*, that M. Chateaubriand has taken with him to London a number of valuable MSS left by M. de Fontanes, and that it will form a relaxation from his political duties to arrange these for the public, with a Memoir on the Life and Writings of their celebrated author.

His Majesty.—An octavo volume of the Political Life of His Majesty has been announced.

Censors.—An edition is also announced of dramatic pieces which have been prohibited by the Censors.

Ancient Armour.—The prospectus of a work upon Ancient Armour has been put forth. The inquiry is both curious and interesting, and Dr. Meyrick, the author announced, has we know long devoted his attention to the subject.

Mineralogists.—The celebrated M. Haüy, unquestionably one of the greatest mineralogists in Europe, died last week at Paris.

Music.—The German Journals announce a brilliant musical discovery. A citizen of Courland, of the name of Hausen, has invented an instrument which he calls *Olympicon*, and which to a rare beauty joins the advantage of compassing all the tones of the violin, bass, violoncello, and the high contre (*Haute-contre*.) All who play the piano can perform on the *Olympicon*, and with it a single person may execute a concert.

Maxims.—M. de Beauchene has published a volume of *Maxims*, &c. of which the following are specimens:—

Rules for genius are useless; genius possesses in an eminent degree the perception of the Beautiful, and rules are only this perception reduced to method.

Ennui is a disease of the soul, of which pleasure is more often the cause than the cure.

Woman is pardoned her first gallantry. What an amiable lesson of constancy!

The man who does not love all womenkind is worthy to love one woman.

Authors are now so numerous, their pretensions so high, and their pride so ridiculous, that it is possible to conceive science to be more frequently the appanage of mediocrity than of talent.

Origin of Coaches.—M. Cormides, in the first volume of the Hungarian Magazine, brings good arguments to show that coaches are an Hungarian invention, even to the name. The place where they were made was called Kottse (the o long); and Bishop Lischius of Wesprim says of King Matthew Coryinus; "Curru Kochy vectum, cujus rex primus inventor fuit," &c.

Animal Remains.—*Cracow, 7th May.*—The mountain of Bronislawa which is remarkable as the site of the national monument to the memory of Kosciusko, is now become interesting to the naturalist. The workmen employed in raising the tumulus have lately found in the calcareous rock, ten ells below the surface of the earth, an immense backbone of some animal nearly twelve ells in length. When this interesting remnant of the antediluvian animal world has been duly examined by competent judges, the result of their investigations shall be communicated to the public.

Insects.—On the 14th of May, between six and seven in the evening, during a thunder shower, there fell at Leipzig such prodigious multitudes of insects, that they covered whole streets. The wind was very strong from the East, from which quarter vast swarms of insects were seen to approach, which fell with the rain in countless heaps. They are dragon flies, and it is inexplicable whence they can have come in such swarms, as there are no marshes near Leipzig on the east side. It was reported among the common people that it had rained locusts.

Poetic Sketches,

SAPPHO.

.....She was one
Whose lyre the spirit of sweet song had hung
With myrtle and with laurel; on whose head
Genius had shed his starry glories....
"....transcripts of woman's loving heart
And woman's disappointment."

She leant upon her harp, and thousands looked
On her in love and wonder—thousands knelt
And worshipp'd in her presence—burning tears,
And words that died in utterance, and a pause
Of breathless, agitated eagerness,
First gave the full heart's homage: then came forth
A shout that rose to heaven, and the hills,
The distant valleys, all rang with the name
Of the *Æolian Sappho*—every heart
Found in itself some echo to her song.
Low notes of love—hopes beautiful and fresh,
And some gone by for ever—glorious dreams,
High aspirations, those thine gentle thoughts
That dwell upon the absent and the dead,
Were breathing in her music—and these are
Chords every bosom vibrates to. But she
Upon whose brow the laurel crown is placed,
Her colour varying with deep emotion—
There is a softer blush than conscious pride
Upon her cheek, and in that tremulous smile
Is all a woman's timid tenderness:
Her eye is on a Youth, and other days
And young warm feelings have rushed on her soul
With all their former influence,—thoughts that slept
Cold, calm as death, have awakened to new life—
Whole years' existence have passed in that glance.
She had once loved in very early days:
That was a thing gone by: one had called forth
The music of her soul; he loved her too,
But not as she did—she was unto him
As a young bird, whose early flight he trained,
Whose first wild songs were sweet, for he had taught
Those songs—but she looked up to him with all
Youth's deep and passionate idolatry:
Love was her heart's sole universe—he was
To her, Hope, Genius, Energy, the God,
Her inmost spirit worshipped—in whose smile
Was all e'en minstrel pride held precious; praise
Was prized but as the echo of his own.
But other times and other feelings came:
Hope is love's element, and love with her
Sickened of its own vanity..... She lived
Mid bright realities and brighter dreams,
Those strange but exquisite imaginings
That tinge with such sweet colours minstrel thoughts;
And fame, like sunlight, was upon her path;
And strangers heard her name, and eye that never
Had looked on *Sappho* yet had wept with her.
Her first love never wholly lost its power,
But, like rich incense shed, although no trace
Was of its visible presence, yet its sweetness
Mingled with every feeling, and it gave
That soft and melancholy tenderness
Which was the magic of her song.... That Youth
Who knelt before her was so like the shape
That haunted her spring dreams—the same dark eyes,
Whose light had once been as the light of heaven!—
Others breathed winning flatteries—she turned
A careless hearing—but when *Phaon* spoke,
Her heart beat quicker, and the crimson light
Upon her cheek gave a most tender answer....
She loved with all the ardour of a heart
Which lives but in itself: her life had passed
Amid the grand creations of the thought:
Love was to her a vision—it was now
Heightened into devotion.... But a soul
So gifted and so passionate as her's
Will seek companionship in vain, and find
Its feelings solitary.... *Phaon* soon
Forgot the fondness of his Lesbian maid;
And *Sappho* knew that talents, riches, fame,
May not soothe the slighted love.....
.....There is a dark rock looks on the blue sea;

'Twas there love's last song echoed—there She sleeps,
Whose lyre was crowned with laurel, and whose name
Will be remembered long as Love or Song
Are sacred—the devoted *Sappho*!

East and West India Interests.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Times.

Your correspondent, the "Lover of Freedom," invites, in terms sufficiently plausible, "a full and calm discussion upon a subject of most vital interest," which was briefly touched upon in that letter of mine inserted in your paper of the 12th inst.; but, for my part, after troubling you with a very few additional observations, I must decline the invitation. If the "Lover of Freedom" should, in his future communications, advance arguments more consonant with facts than those contained in his last letter, he will meet, I doubt not, with an answer from some one who has more ability as well as more leisure than myself.

He admits that the restrictions of the colonial system "form a just claim to compensatory advantages." This is nearly the whole matter in question—the colonists might rest contented with this concession. "Oh, but this the only good argument for monopoly, is (he tells you) done away." "The bills now passing through Parliament remove, it seems, all restrictions on West Indian commerce." This is a great mistake. Your correspondent should acquaint himself better with the mutual obligations of the colonial system, and of the inconsiderable nature of that innovation which the measures he alludes to can operate. Let him compare those restraints which, after passing these bills, will remain upon colonial commerce, with those to which that of our Eastern possessions is subjected—possessions concerning which the late Lord Melville told the Board of Directors, that they never were nor can be considered as colonies—and he will see abundant grounds for retracting his assertion.

I need not ask of his "courtesy" an apology for my declaration, that the measure which permits the produce of the colonies to be carried, in British shipping, to ports northward of Cape Finisterre, "was neither called for by the colonists nor enacted for their sake." He will find that agents for all the West India colonies have recorded their sentiments precisely to that effect in a petition to the House of Commons, which was presented by Mr. Charles Ellis, on the 3d inst. before the bill in question had passed that house.

He will not admit that the West India colonies have enjoyed "time out of mind" a preference at the home market, because, forsooth, the relative duty betwixt East and West India sugar did not undergo any deliberate and permanent regulation until 1813. He cannot be ignorant, that until the trade with India was opened, the import of sugar from thence was so inconsiderable as almost to escape notice, and that at the moment when it was likely to be brought into competition with that of the colonies, the distinction was claimed, admitted, and sanctioned by law. It was not, for a single instant, a question of principle, but merely of proportion.

Can the "Lover of Liberty" sincerely feel any doubt, whether I have complained of the abolition of the slave-trade, excepting inasmuch as it was partial, and that instead of subjecting all colonies, under similar cultivation, to an equal contingent disadvantage, it has, on the contrary, from its operation, greatly accelerated the progress of our foreign rivals? He knows well enough, that the main objections to the measure were grounded on this difficulty, and that the hopes, held out to our colonists, that the example and influence of Great Britain would put an end to the African slave-trade altogether, have proved delusive. If the West India colonies, therefore, have claims upon the nation for the encouragement they have received to invest capital in estates cultivated by slaves, their claim remains entire; and I know of no compensatory consideration they are ever likely to obtain from the nation, except it be a continuance of that protection which their produce has uniformly received at the market of the mother country.

One would suppose, from the tenour of your correspondent's arguments, that this protection was a severe penalty—that sugar, to the British consumer, was, in consequence of it, enormously dear; but the fact is that very good colonial sugar is to be had for sixpence per pound, and that nearly half of that price is paid to the revenue for duty.

The West India colonies consist almost entirely of sugar plantations long established. The cultivation of sugar to any considerable extent in the East is of recent date, and there are many channels open to the profitable industry of the natives of the East, without condemning to utter ruin very ancient and valuable appendages of the empire.

If your correspondent thinks that Great Britain can as surely depend upon the permanent contributions of the industry, exertions, and capital, of these whom he calls 100,000,000 of our fellow-subjects in the East, to the commerce, navigation, revenue, and resources of the mother country, as we have, by long experience, found we can do upon the like means in the insular establishments we command in the West Indies, he is blest with a confidence and enjoys a paradise in which I am not a partaker.

London, June 21, 1822.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1822.

Lord VERNON took the oaths and his seat.

Mr. BROGDEN, Mr. C. CALVERT, and others, brought up from the Commons the corn importation bill, the bakers' regulation bill, and others, which were read a first time.

On the first reading of the corn importation bill, a conversation took place between the Earl of LIVERPOOL and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in consequence of which the second reading of that bill was fixed for Thursday next. The second reading of the military and naval pensions' bill, which stood for Monday, was postponed to Tuesday; and it was agreed that the re-commitment of the marriage act amendment bill should take place on Monday.

On the motion of the Earl of LAUDERDALE, the bakers' regulation bill was, in pursuance of a standing order of the house, relative to bills on trade and manufactures, referred to a select committee, to be reported on previously to a second reading.

Petitions against the Catholic Peers' bill were presented by Lord STUMOUTH, from the parish of St. James; by the Bishop of EXETER, from a hundred in the county of Cornwall; and by the Earl of HAREWOOD, (as we understood,) from Halifax.

MARRIAGE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the house resolved itself into a committee on this bill.

Lord REDESDALE stated the purport of some further clauses which he intended to move. Their object was to prevent fraudulent marriages either by license or banns. If persons married under false names, he proposed that, their identity being proved, the marriages were to stand good. An affidavit to be made on taking out banns as well as licenses, and perjury in either case to be punished. In proposing the clause respecting licenses, it was far from his wish to impose any burden on the surrogates which it was not already their bounden duty to bear. The affidavits for banns must be made before a magistrate, and the expense of the proceeding was only one shilling. His wish certainly was that they should be granted free of expense. He did not, however, mean to propose a clause to that effect; but when the bill was returned to another place, an amendment, by which that object could be attained, might, perhaps, be introduced. He would suggest that the bill should be printed with the amendments, and then recommitted.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH felt gratitude to the noble and learned lord for the laborious attention he had paid to the bill, and gladly concurred in his proposition respecting the amendments.

After some observations from the Duke of Somerset and Lord HOLLAND in favour of the bill, the amendments were agreed to.

Lord REDESDALE and the LORD CHANCELLOR adverted to the retrospective clause, repeating their objections to it on the ground that it might disturb vested property. The LORD CHANCELLOR intimated that he would in a future stage again take the sense of the house on this clause.

The Bishop of CHESTER alluded to the circumstance of marriages having become illegal in consequence of their being celebrated in chapels in populous parishes, when, according to the law, they ought to have been celebrated in the mother church. He intimated his intention of proposing an amendment on this point; but, if we understood the right reverend prelate rightly, he said he would make it part of a separate bill next session.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the bill was ordered to be printed, to be recommitted on Monday, and the lords to be summoned for that day.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1822.

On the motion of Mr. WALLACE, the Lords' amendments to the navigation bill were agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be returned to the House of Peers.

THE CANADAS.

Mr. WILMOT brought in a bill to regulate the governments of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Mr. ELLICE, after stating that he considered the bill a measure of great importance, suggested that it should be read a first and second time this evening, and that the discussion might be taken in the committee upon some night when it was not probable that any other important business would occupy the attention of the house.

Mr. WILMOT hoped that the house would adopt the suggestion of the hon. member. If it did, he would fix the committal of the bill for the 1st of July.

Sir J. MACKINTOSH agreed with his hon. friend that the bill was a most important measure, since its object was to consolidate the two provinces of Canada, by effecting a union between them, and incorporating their legislatures. He did not mean to object to the course of proceeding which his hon. friend had suggested, nor did he wish to anticipate discussion upon the bill; but, without bringing into question the competence of Parliament to pass such a bill, or the convenience which might be expected to result from it, he felt it his duty to declare that he felt an insuperable objection to agree to the measure without affording ample time to the people of the provinces, and the legislatures by which they were represented, to express their opinions with respect to it. He felt alarmed at passing a bill affecting the most sacred rights of the people of the provinces at so late a period of the session. It was the practice of the house, not to pass a private bill affecting the rights of only two individuals before the parties had been sufficiently informed of its nature; surely, then it would not sanction a measure for uniting two provinces, without affording to the inhabitants the fullest time for expressing their opinions with regard to, and stating their objections, if they had any, to it. He would oppose the passing of the bill during the present session.

Mr. WILMOT regretted that the hon. and learned gentleman had pledged himself to oppose the bill before he had learnt the peculiar circumstances which rendered it necessary. He did not think it was necessary to apply to the people of the provinces for their consent to the measure, since their present constitution was derived from an act of the British Legislature, and was intended to be temporary. He trusted that when the hon. and learned gent. came to hear the statement which he (Mr. Wilmot) intended to submit to the house, he would relax some of his objections to the passing of the bill.

The bill was read a first, and ordered to be read a second time tomorrow.

Mr. S. RICE moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate elections in cities and counties of Ireland.

CROWN LANDS.

Mr. HUSKISSON moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to improve the Crown estate in Westminster.

IRISH BUTTER TRADE.

Sir N. COLTHURST moved the order of the day for the house resolving itself into a committee on the Irish butter trade act—56th Geo. III. cap. 25.

The order of the day having been read,

Sir N. COLTHURST observed, that he wished to make a few remarks before he moved "That the Speaker do now leave the chair." He was extremely sorry that this question had not been brought forward by the President of the Board of Trade, or some other member of his Majesty's Government. In his opinion, protection ought to be extended to every branch of agricultural produce; and, when it was allowed, it ought to be made adequate and effectual to the intended object—otherwise it was mere delusion. In 1816, a right hon. gent. (Mr. Robinson) proposed a duty of 25s. per cwt. on butter imported in foreign vessels and of 20s. per cwt. on butter imported in British vessels. This operated for a time as a check on the importation of foreign butter; but subsequent measures had rendered that protection inefficient. The right honourable gent., when he introduced those duties, stated, that if they operated as matter of revenue and did not afford protection, he would increase them. That they had not the desired effect, was clear from this circumstance—that the importation of Dutch butter last year doubled that of any former year; while the importation of butter from Ireland had decreased in the same proportion. The consequence was, that the price had fallen from 80s. or 90s. to 45s. or 50s. This decrease in the butter trade affected the agriculture of England, just as much as it did that of Ireland. It would occasion a considerable quantity of pasture land to be put into tillage; thus, a greater proportion of corn would be grown, and it would be forced into a market already glutted with that article. The consequence must be, a diminution of the means of the people of Ireland, to purchase and consume the manufactures of England. It was said, that the importation of butter from Holland was of importance to the shipping interest of England. This, however, he denied, since not more than seven or eight vessels were employed in the trade. The motion he intended to propose in the committee was, "that an additional duty of 10s. per cwt. be imposed on foreign butter imported into this country." In taking this step, he acted on the principle suggested by the right honourable gentleman, when the present duties were imposed—namely, that if they did not operate as a protection, they should be increased. He had heard it argued that it was unfair to ask the citizens

of London to eat salt butter for the benefit of Ireland. In answer to that, he would only say that the measure he proposed would not exclude Dutch butter of the first quality. The hon. baronet concluded by moving "that the Speaker do leave the chair."

Mr. H. GURNEY said it seemed to be a prevalent feeling at present that the people of England should pay every thing, and the people of Ireland nothing. (*hear, hear.*) In 1812 he recollected an honourable member calling for a heavy duty on foreign rape seed, the oil extracted from which was used by the clothiers of Yorkshire, in order to compel them to go to Ireland for that article. The other day the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken off the Irish window tax. (*hear, hear.*) Why he asked, should he pay a window tax for a hovel in England, when no such tax was levied on a palace in Ireland? It was too bad. The gentlemen of that country received high rents—such rents as were almost unknown here. He was no enemy to any relaxation that would tend to the comfort of the Irish peasantry; but while he was a member of that house, he would never agree to measures which had merely the effect of keeping up the exorbitant rents of the landlords of Ireland. (*hear, hear.*)

Mr. F. ROBINSON said, though he meant to oppose the proposition of the hon. bart., it was on grounds very different from those stated by the hon. gent.; and if he thought that the hon. gent. meant to ascribe such motives as he had done to those who had brought forward measures for the relief of Ireland, he would not have given way so readily to the hon. gent. He did not object to this proposition, because he felt an unwillingness, to give protection to the manufactures and agriculture of Ireland, but because he thought the circumstances of the case did not authorize protection farther than it had been carried. When, in 1816, he proposed the present duty, he certainly did say that it was not intended for revenue, but for protection; and if it had not had the effect of a protecting duty, the same grounds on which he then brought it forward would naturally induce him to propose an addition, to accomplish the object he had in view. But that object had been attained as far as it was possible; because, however lower the price of butter might now be than it was some years ago, that article was not the only one that had diminished in value. Every species of agricultural produce had experienced a similar fall of price. And it should be observed, that the foreign butter, to which the duty applied, had also decreased in value; so much so, indeed, that looking to the existing duty, with a reference to the reduced price of the article, it would be found equal to an impost of 50 per cent.; and if the hon. baronet's proposition were carried, the duty would be then equal to about 75 per cent. If the butter trade of Ireland could not support itself with such a protection as this, he knew not how it could be supported. With respect to the importation of butter from Ireland, so far from being less than heretofore, it was, for the last two years, greater than it had been at any period since the trade was first opened. (*hear, hear.*) The importation of foreign butter had increased also; but if they found, notwithstanding this, that the Irish butter had a good market, it only proved that the consumption of the article was greatly extended. Butter was one of the few things in which Holland could pay this country for those articles which we disposed of to her; and if, on every occasion like this, they were to put restrictions on trade, they might as well declare at once that on principle they would have no commercial intercourse with foreign states. If this country sent goods abroad, it was proper that other countries should be allowed to transmit their products in return. (*hear.*)

Sir J. NEWPORT complained of the observations which had fallen from the hon. member from Norwich (Mr. Gurney.) What had he stated? That the house was constantly in the habit of granting relaxations to Ireland more than to any other part of the empire. He denied this assertion, and would contend that the relaxation of taxes to Great Britain was much more extensive in proportion than that which had been made to Ireland. (*hear, hear.*) This was proved by the report of the committee of 1815, who stated that, "since the union the taxation of Ireland had increased in a larger proportion, including the war taxes, than that of Great Britain." (*hear.*) The hon. member had said, that he would concede any thing to make the peasantry of Ireland comfortable, but he would withhold every boon from the gentry. (*hear, hear.*) Now, he believed that the most effectual way of rendering the peasantry happy and comfortable was to enable the gentry to spend their time amongst them. (*hear, hear.*) He would not go farther with this subject, because he clearly perceived that the house did not accede to the sentiments of the hon. gentleman. (*hear, hear.*) He did not wish to use harsh terms, but he must say, that those observations were most inconsiderately applied by the honourable gentleman. (*hear, hear.*) With respect to the question itself, he would now say a few words. They were told, that the consumption of this article had increased. But if 45ths of that consumption were in favour of Holland instead of Ireland, then the present duty was not a protection in the sense originally understood. (*hear.*) Ireland, it should be observed, had but one manufacture to send to England—her other exports were native to her soil. With that one article she had to pay England for her manufactures, and to pay rents to that large body of absentees who spent their wealth in this country; and when gentlemen

spoke of taxes being removed from Ireland, they would do well to recollect the sums which were spent by Irish absentees here, a portion of which was taken away by the English taxes. If they wished to see whether Holland or Ireland were of greater value to the country, they ought to look to the imports from, and the exports to, each country. In consequence of the system that had been pursued, it would be found that the exports of woollens from this country to Ireland, which in 1813 amounted to 2,000,000l. was now diminished below one. This arose from improvident taxation and inefficient protection. England had absorbed the capital of the country in a very considerable degree, and left the people without the means of consumption.

Mr. RICARDO said, the Irish gentlemen complained of want of protection, but what their rule of protection was he could not imagine. In this instance they had a protecting duty of 25s. per cwt.; but he supposed they would not be satisfied unless they had a complete monopoly of the trade. In his opinion the proposition ought to have been the other way. Parliament ought to be called on to get rid of this protecting duty by degrees, by which means the trade would be rendered really beneficial to the country. The house was assailed on all sides for protecting duties. One day they were assailed by the butter trade, then by the dealers in tallow, then the West India planters complained, and the shipping interest also demanded legislative interference. (*hear, hear.*) But what did Adam Smith, that great and celebrated writer, say on this subject? His words were—"Consumption is the sole end and purpose of all production, and the interest of the producer ought to be attended to only so far as is necessary for promoting that of the consumer. This maxim is so self-evident, that it would be absurd to prove it. But in the mercantile system the interest of the consumer is sacrificed to that of the producer, as if production and not consumption were the end of all industry and commerce." No man could doubt the truth of this proposition. With respect to the application now made to the house, it was founded on a petition from the city of Dublin, which falsely stated, that the trade in butter had fallen off considerably; that there was in the last year a diminution of 10,893 cwt. So far from that being the fact, it was, with the exception of one or two years, one of the greatest years of exportation that had ever occurred, as would be seen from the following account:

In 1816 there were exported,	321,719 cwt.
1817,	280,000
1818,	305,000
1819,	353,000
1820,	430,000
1821,	457,000
1822,	413,000

The allegation contained in the petition was not, therefore, true; and he should under all circumstances, raise his voice against the motion.

Mr. S. RICE wished to God the country was in a situation to follow his honourable friend's principles. If that were the case, no person would be more willing than himself to adopt them. But borne down as Ireland was with excessive taxation, oppressed as she was with a debt chiefly accumulated during the war, he did not think the principles of political economy, however true in the abstract, were likely to do her any good. It was true that a great deal of butter had been imported from Ireland into this country, but it was lying in the merchant's warehouses, and was hardly saleable. Therefore those who argued on the nominal amount of importation, were likely to be led into a great error. If protection were not afforded to the butter trade, Ireland would become one great arable farm, and, by producing a greater quantity of corn, would tend to distress still more the agricultural interest of this country. The motion should receive his support.

Mr. T. WILSON was glad that this question was not viewed as an Irish question, for he had come to oppose it. When Dr. Adam Smith wrote, the taxes were not so heavy as they had since become; but this was a bad time for imposing increased protection, which would operate as a tax upon the consumer. There was, too, as great a difference between the butter of Holland and that of Ireland as between fresh and salt butter. This hint he threw out for the Irish, who ought to attend to their own interests.

Mr. WESTERN said, that, in Dr. Adam Smith's time, England produced corn and butter as cheaply as any foreign country. Could any gentlemen attribute the change to any other cause than the weight of taxation? He put it, then, to the house, whether a free trade, in the real practical sense of a free trade, was not that which would place the British trader in the same situation as the foreign trader? They could not apply to the manufacturing interests such principles as were avowed on this subject; and why then apply them to that class who now suffered so severely, and on whom they operated so injuriously? Ireland, by receiving this protection, would be enabled to consume our manufactures, and to become more essentially contributive to the general prosperity of the country. He was astonished that gentlemen should have such an

admiration of their own conceptions as to legislate for the advantage of foreign countries and not for their own distressed country.

Mr HUSKISSON was not one who preferred the interests of foreign countries. If he thought that the proposed measure would be of real benefit to Ireland, and not occasion more prejudice to the empire at large, he would support it. In the present year more butter was imported from Holland than in preceding years since the peace, while the importation from Ireland had very greatly increased. Why was this? The honourable member for Essex said it was because, it was produced in Holland at less expence; but the real cause was that it fell in price in Holland. The honourable member for Essex said we were now so differently situated from other countries. But look at the situation of other countries as compared with this. Holland was the most taxed country in Europe, not excepting even England. There was more tax on land; there was a tax of milk cows, the raw material. Ireland was less taxed, and had a protection of 20s. for her butter. The Dutch could afford, therefore, to sell their butter cheaper, because the rents of their lands were lower. There was no part of the world where rents were so high as in this country. This remedy, then, would only increase the evil. It was not protection that supported our manufactures. Our manufacturers undersold in every market. Let them do away with all protections, and they would then more advantageously and beneficially go to market with all produce. (*hear, hear.*) When all Europe was suffering from low prices, let them not set an example to other nations of restriction, an example which had been already but too much followed in other countries to our great injury; but let them continue that course which they had auspiciously begun, and let commerce be carried on for the mutual benefit of all. (*cheers.*)

Mr. C HUTCHINSON begged to remind the house, that principles of protection had been followed for centuries, and had essentially contributed to the prosperity of the country; yet he did not differ from the right honourable gentleman as to the propriety of the change which had taken place. But the principles of change ought not to be brought into action in times like the present and against a suffering people. He would support the motion.

Mr. MONCK said, that the more he heard the more he was convinced that the reduction of taxes was the only means of relief. The butter was at 5d. in Holland, and the tax imposed here was 3d., which was more than 60 per cent. He never could consent to tax the consumer thus for the benefit of the producer.

Mr. GRIFFITHS supported the motion.

Sir T. ACLAND supported the motion, as also did Mr. DAVENPORT.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD thought that the present was not a fit time for the interference of the legislature, and he therefore hoped that the motion would not be pressed to a division.

After a few words from Sir N. COLTHURST, the motion was negatively without a division.

On the motion of Mr. H. G. BENNET, the ale-house licensing bill was committed. The clauses were agreed to, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE SMALL BANKS' NOTES BILL.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the above bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed a resolution, for extending the power of the Bank of England to issue small notes, beyond the time allowed by the existing laws.

Mr. RICARDO asked, whether the Bank of England would be empowered to issue one-pound notes, and whether the country banks would be compelled to pay in specie.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the Bank of England might issue one-pound notes, if the Directors should think fit, and that the country banks would be compelled to pay in Bank of England one-pound notes, convertible on demand into specie.

Mr. H. GURNEY wished to know to what period the operation of the bill, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to found upon his resolution, would extend.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the bill would expire with the Bank charter.

The house resumed, the report was brought up, and a bill to be founded upon it was ordered to be brought in.

The orders of the day were disposed of, and the house adjourned at HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.

New Poem.

TENDRILS. BY REUBEN. 12mo.

We will affix to our critique, as our author has done to his volume, a quotation—

"All poets are not lights to all men and all ages, but many are soft stars above our heads, and blossoms shedding perfume beneath our feet."

And there is so much wild-flower sweetness, tender and genuine feeling, about this young poet, that we readily admit his plea of inexperience in excuse for occasionally careless diction, trifling, and a degree of affectation. Never do we feel more inclined to unbend from our critical severity than in pronouncing judgment upon a first effort. When totally unpromising, we would willingly pass it over in silence, without wounding that ambition we cannot in justice encourage; but when taste, talent, or feeling are evinced, it is our pride and pleasure to pour the sunlight of fame over the youthful laurel. Before proceeding farther with either approval or censure, we will quote a passage or two as texts for observation. Our first selection is from a fanciful little poem, founded on the old tradition of a mortal who has entered a fairy ring by night; the spirits of air become visible till the morning light breaks on the beautiful vision. The third Spirit sings—

Hast thou a sorrow?—come tell it to me;
Have I a comfort?—thine it shall be.—
I seek where the tears of the mourner are flowing,
And breathe on his brow till its throbbing is calm;
I steal where the heart of the chastened is glowing,
And as rain to the flower, my smile is his balm;
Where the exile is wandering, my pinions are nigh,
Where the pilgrim is weary, to soothe him, am I;
I whisper them tales of the home of their youth,
Of the hearts that are fond, and the prayers that are truth!
I fly where the sailor-boy watches aloft,
And though storms gather round him, his slumbers are soft;
Then I bear his young spirit away on my wings,
Where the thrush that he loved in his childhood still sings,
Where the woodbine is 'twining its wreath on the wall,
And dear ones again on their wanderer call;—
There is one bending o'er him whose lip cannot speak,
And the tear of affection falls warm on his cheek;
There is one standing near him with words in her eye,
And he seeks the embrace which she may not deny;—
But the sea-bird sails past—and shrill is her scream,
And in tears he awakens, but blesses his dream.
The sigh of the lonely—the tear-drop of pain,
Where hope is wasted, and prayers are vain,—
The lips that are pale, the cheeks that are wan,
Where joy is bitter—and comfort is gone,—
The flowers that fade where the spring-blight is flying,
The leaves that are falling, the birds that are dying,
The blasted sapling, the withering tree,
Are sacred to Pity, and cherish'd by me.
Peace to thee, peace!

Our second is from "Home:"—

'Tis worth an age of wandering, to return
To souls that still can feel, and hearts that burn;
We have not bent the chasten'd brow in vain,
To hear the whisper, "Thou art mine again!"
To see in eyes we love the tear-drop swell,
With more of feeling than the lip could tell.
The weary pilgrim's wish,—the exile's prayer,
Breathe of their home—that they may wander there,
And like the sun when summer days are past,
Sink into rest, their calmest hour their last,
Heave the death-sigh where those around will weep,
And sleep for ever where their fathers sleep.

One of the chief faults we charge this minstrel with is affectation—the very title is nonsense. Coleridge called a collection of his poems "Leaves;" Leigh Hunt styled his, "Foliage;" some other, whose name we do not recollect, called his, "Flowers;" and now we have "Tendrils." If we go on at this rate, a catalogue of poems will resemble a Gardener's Calendar. We object, on the same score, to many of his expressions; for example, "Fair night, I love thine Advent"—"The stars in their chariots of blue"—"The griefless tear that dews the eye of childhood"—children would not say their tears were griefless—"Cherubim sweetness," &c. are absurd phrases. Yet we look upon this little volume as a spring day, with some clouds still hanging on its sky; some flowers not yet expanded, and mixed with some weeds, yet with much bloom and sweetness, and giving promise of more. We shall close our remarks with a pretty sonnet On leaving Home:—

God bless thee! was the last endearing word
The lip could utter, or the heart could feel!
Many did pay for the young exile's weal,
But there was one from whom was only heard,
God bless thee!—and it was affection's knell
For many a lonely day—

The very phrase
Was oft repeated by the parting voice
Of youthful friendship; and the last farewell
Of some who lov'd me in my boyish days,
Was warm and tearful—

Yet there was but one,
Whose heart beat quicker than her eyes ran o'er,
Whose trembling lip refus'd to whisper more,
Than that warm prayer.

It was a hallow'd tone!

Lorenzo de' Medici.

Illustrations, Historical and Critical, of the Life of Lorenzo de' Medici, called the Magnificent; with an Appendix of Original and other Documents. By William Roscoe. London 1823. 8vo. pp. 491. T. Cadell.

MR. ROSCOE seems to identify the fame of Lorenzo de' Medici so entirely with his own literary reputation, as to have considered this volume necessary for the joint defence of both, against certain critical impugnings which have been hazarded by continental writers, and especially by Mr. Sismondi in his work on the Italian Republics. We cannot say that we attach so much importance to the political or private features of Lorenzo's character; but inasmuch as the cause of arts and literature is interwoven with the events of his life, they are certainly not unworthy of investigation. And indeed in whatever capacity the character of Lorenzo is contemplated, whether as the founder of the wealthiest and most powerful family in Europe, as one of the most accomplished scholars of his age, as the reviver of his own language after its energies had laid dormant for a century, as one of the most zealous promoters of the numerous productions of his own powerful mind; or as the wildest and profoundest politician in an age which produced Machiavel, our admiration and our curiosity have equal room for exercise.

In the work before us, the celebrated historian of the house of Medici, without completely repelling his antagonists at every point, has done much to vindicate his hero and himself from the criticisms and imputations of Sismondi, upon whom, although Mr. Roscoe adverts occasionally to several minor attacks and observations on his life of Lorenzo, the main weight of his reply falls. "There is reason to presume," (observes Mr. R.) that the opinions of the author on some of the most important subjects, have been insensibly affected by the circumstances and events of the times in which the work was written; and that the liberal spirit which pervades the whole, has been influenced and contracted by the idea that political and civil liberty can only be embodied in a particular form, and combined with a particular system of government." It naturally follows, in the estimation of M. de Sismondi, that some particular form of government is pre-eminent, and entitled to an absolute and unqualified superiority over the rest; and it is not difficult to perceive that he supposes this to exist in a republic alone. It is obvious that a work written under the secret operation of these hypotheses is not likely to possess that impartiality which can spring only from the entire absence of prejudice, and from the most unshaken determination that the principle to be established shall be drawn from facts, and not that facts shall be so represented as to support preconceived principles."

We regret that most of the inquiries started partake, like the preceding, so much of political and personal question rather than of literary interest, as to incline us to pass them over with less notice than would be due to the author were his subjects more congenial to our plan. We shall therefore only recommend the work to the lovers of Italian literature, and of literature in general; and on one point say, that without pretending to justify the conspiracy of the Pazzi against the Medici, which was undoubtedly a most base and treacherous attempt, we are very far from going the whole length with Mr. Roscoe in justifying Lorenzo. It appears to have been evidently the policy of this great man to annihilate the house of Pazzi, one of the noblest and most ancient in Florence, and that he did procure the passing of the law by which nephews in the male line were preferred to daughters in the inheritance of a person dying intestate (in consequence of which Giovanni di Pazzi, his brother-in-law, was deprived of the immense wealth of Borromei) is a fact too well established to be overthrown by the ingenious argument of Mr. Roscoe; indeed the incidental manner in which it is alluded to by Scipio Ammirato in his account of this transaction, affords the most decisive evidence of the fact; and as to the mysterious letter of Luigi Pulci, we concur in opinion with M. de Sismondi, in deeming it to be perfectly unintelligible. Nor, in our judgment, does Lorenzo stand quite

so elevated as a writer and poet as his biographer would plant him; though as the restorer and patron of letters, it is impossible to place him in a more conspicuous station than he deserves to occupy.

The frontispiece bust gives a very different idea of Lorenzo from that suggested by the noble statue (also by M. Angelo,) a striking cast from which may at present be seen among Mr. Day's fine collection at the Egyptian Hall.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.

SIR,

Reading in the LITERARY GAZETTE of yesterday an account from Paris, of the death of the Abbé Sicard, and the remarks on the Deaf and Dumb Institution in that city, I cannot, in justice to my own feelings, refrain from calling to the attention of the British public, through the medium of your excellent and widely circulated paper, the Deaf and Dumb Institution of London. I have a child, unfortunately deprived of hearing, educating in that establishment, and I can speak to the judicious and effective plan pursued by the principal instructor, Dr. Watson. In this establishment it is no uncommon thing for the pupils to be so instructed as to be able to become teachers. It is part of the plan pursued, for a portion of the teachers at all times be chosen out of the deaf young men who have received their education in the Asylum. But I wish to attract your regards to a peculiar feature in the British Institution—that of teaching the deaf to speak. There is an attendant now in the Asylum who speaks as clearly and distinctly as one who really possesses the faculty of hearing. I know a gentleman (there educated) who will hold a conversation of some duration without his defect being discoverable. I do not say all acquire the faculty of making you understand them by speech, but many do, and most are capable of expressing their wants and wishes by a few words.

The Abbé Sicard was not the first person who brought this most useful art to its present perfection. I believe the first persons were Mr. Braidwood of Edinburgh, and the Abbé de l'Épée, of Paris.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

June 9, 1822.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Germans and Greeks.

THE GERMANS AND THE GREEKS: ONE LANGUAGE, ONE PEOPLE.*

(From the German.)

The author of this little work is the first who has pursued seriously and in detail an idea which has occasionally been thrown out, but never before thoroughly investigated by any writer.

According to the first number, which is all that has yet been published, it is his intention to prove, "that our mother tongue is in the main Greek," i. e. that every German word (we presume only roots) is to be found in the Greek, and vice-versa; and this because we and the Greeks are one people. The proofs of this unity of language, as they are boldly adduced by the author, are in many instances really striking. He finds old German names and relations, even anterior to the Homeric age, as old as the *Heroes*, with whom he begins his list, and in whom he recognises the Latin *Heros*, the Low German *Heer*, the High German *Herr*, (Master, Lord.) The whole meaning of the Homeric *Heros* is preserved in the German *Herr*; the Greek *Master*, another denomination of *Herr*, in Homer, is the Low German *Meister*, the High German *Meister*. The Latin *Magister*. An *Aristos* with the Greeks is the Low German *Aerste*, the High German *Erste* (first, principal,) *Fürst* (Prince.) The *Euthoi* of the Greeks are our *Edle* (Nobles.) The Greek word so entirely coincides with ours in all its meanings, that it might seem as if Adelung had copied the explanation. If we would see the manners and sentiments of the Greek nobles among ourselves, we need but recollect the games at the court of Alcibiades, in which only nobles took part, in the midst of many thousand spectators; and compare them with the tournaments of the Nibelungen and the middle ages, to which none were admitted but such as were acknowledged to be ancient, qualified nobility. We may remember what Euryalus says to Ulysses when he declines to take part in the games: "You are then no noble, understand no arts, are probably a mariner, a merchant, whose sole concern is gain."

* Our readers will remember that M. Califfe attempts to show that the old Roman and Russian are identical: no doubt but that the common roots of all languages will admit of similar hypotheses with regard to any—Ed.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

— 603 —

General Martin's Property.

The amount of the late General Claude Martin's Property which was mentioned in yesterday's Paper as paid into the hands of the Master in Equity, was inaccurately stated,—the sum being 28,42,405-13-4, or Twenty Eight Lacks, Forty Two Thousand, Four Hundred and Five Rupees.

Signatures to the Address.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

On perusing your Paper of yesterday, I observe under the heading of "PORTUGUESE" a letter from NON-PRESUMER in coincidence with SCRUTATOR, endeavouring (contrary to his signature) to presume to scan the conduct and motives of others in signing the Address to the Marquis of Hastings on His Lordship's departure from India. If he would scrutinize his own conduct, he would find his motives for thus animadverting that of others, was but a base mean principle, inherent in him, which no time nor circumstances can palliate. I believe I know the Gentleman (if such he can be called) personally, and if he would speak to me on the subject he has written, he would have his Jubob and know himself better. My motive, Sir, for signing to the Address was, *that being born within the British Dominions, and under the British Flag, and enjoying the British bounty and munificence*, I think I could not better testify my respect and veneration for the Noble Personage than by subscribing to the Address. As NON-PRESUMER has the effrontery to say that the Address has been disgraced by my Signature, and those of others, I say, it has not been much embellished by his name being added to it, who, though he styles himself an Englishman has often acknowledged to me of being half a Mussulman and no eater of Ham or Pork.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

December 13, 1822.

THOS. D'BRYN.

Names to the Address.

Adverting to some Letters in our present Number, as well as others which have appeared on this subject, we are constrained to say that the Writers appear to us wholly to lose sight of the original question, which is, whether in an Address purporting to be from the "British Inhabitants of Calcutta," any persons who are not *British*, or any persons who are not *Inhabitants* of Calcutta could be expected to sign it. If "being born within the British dominions and under the British flag" constitutes a "British Inhabitant of Calcutta," then the List of Signatures bears but a small proportion to the millions who would be qualified to sign it; and if "enjoying the British bounty and munificence" be also a qualification, then every Pensioner of the British Government would be called on to affix his signature. The mistake appears to have been in framing the Address. If it were meant to bear testimony to those virtues which distinguish the private intercourse of the Noble Personage addressed, those only who have enjoyed that intercourse personally could properly bear testimony to its urbanity and agreeable qualities, and those of course would be selected chiefly if not wholly from the *British Inhabitants* of India. If the Address were meant to pay a fair and honest tribute of praise for public acts, and to pronounce a just verdict on the whole course of Lord Hastings's Administration, then every prominent act of that Administration should have been permitted to be freely canvassed, and all classes of British subjects, Hindoo, Mohammedan, Indo-Briton, &c. have been invited to join in pronouncing that verdict. But when it is known that though praise may be safely given to any extent, blame cannot be attributed without risk of an evil that it would be hardly safe even to name—no man can wonder at the absence of a scrutiny or freedom of discussion which might end in the ruin of the person attempting to exercise it.

As the Address was worded, none but *British* individuals and those actually *Inhabitants* of Calcutta, could be literally ex-

pected to sign it:—and morally considered, even of those, none but such as were prepared to express their "most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened policy of his Lordship's Government during the whole period he had held the reins of Government in this country," ought to have, or indeed could consistently, set down their names; or say, "it were vain to attempt enumerating the splendid and benevolent acts by which a Government distinguished by every thing Great and Good has been rendered so truly dear to us." We know that there are many—very many—names to the Address, the owners of which do not and cannot conscientiously say they believe all that is there set forth about "unqualified admiration," and "every thing great and good." We know that there are many to whom the Government has not been and cannot be rendered "truly dear." There are numbers who know little or nothing of the acts of the Government they profess so unqualifiedly to admire:—and there are others again who have had better opportunities of judging, but who have condemned as unwise and inconsistent, much of what they did know and understand.

But to shew that there is scarcely any contradiction which will not obtain currency among a certain class of people, we shall just place in opposition to the "unqualified admiration" of those who look on this country as now containing "an industrious and contented people," and who talk of the diffusion of "knowledge and civilization over the vast continent of India,"—the picture drawn in the JOHN BULL of the 4th of November last, by one whose name appears to be attached to the Address in question, unless as in other cases there may be duplicates or triplicates of the same name, of which we are not aware.

But a short month ago, the following was given in the JOHN BULL as the "Present State of India:"

"It was remarked by Mr. Burke, in his Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's debts that no country had ever done so little for a province she had conquered as England had done for India, from the time that we first took footing here. This Speech was made about forty years ago, and in taking a survey of the interval it is impossible not to admit that the same remark would hold good at the present moment. THERE IS NO IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE EITHER MORALLY OR POLITICALLY. There is the same bad system of navigation and agriculture, the same bad system of raising manufacturers by the hand only, the same bad system of travelling on men's shoulders, and carrying on the internal traffic of the country on bullocks, backs, without any attempt to open a communication between city and city, and, by roads and canals; in short, there is the same stationary state of things, as at the period of Lord Clive's victories. And yet no reason either satisfactory or unsatisfactory can be given for continuing such a policy. But it is to be hoped that brighter days are now dawning, and that the attention of government both here and at home will be directed to the establishment of such a system as will materially ameliorate the condition of the people, at the same time that it will draw closer the ties between the two countries by a more intimate reciprocation of interests."

Now, however, the very same person, the very same Paper, and the very same supporters of its politics and principles, turn round and express their "most unqualified admiration of the wise and enlightened policy," which, but a month ago, was declared to be the most unwise and unenlightened that could be well imagined!!!

We know the outcry that will be raised by those whose inconsistencies are made so apparent; but they can never relieve themselves from the weight of that inconsistency by all the noise they may make. The great mass of the British community of India are thinking people, who are influenced by reason and argument, but not easily led away by noise and clamour:—and we are quite satisfied that no one has received more convincing proofs of this than JOHN BULL himself, if he would have the honesty to turn to his Subscription List as a proof, and the candour to tell to the world the tale which the history of that List for the last Month only would unfold.

Address.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

I am rather surprized that such letters as that signed SCRUTATOR, on the 11th instant, should find their way into your Paper, seeing that they only tend to bring forward people's names to the world contrary to all etiquette. In the letter I allude to, the writer states, that just above the names of *Grigg* and *Pengelly* in the Address to Lord Hastings, a Duplicate name appears, for the purpose of swelling out the List. Now it does not appear to me that either of the above names are at all inserted in this List, and I cannot help thinking the writer of the letter in question knew that they were not.* I can, from authority, say, that neither of the above Gentlemen were averse to signing the Address to his Lordship, but persons in business (and amongst this class is myself) really find it impossible to leave their Godowns, &c. for an instant during the hours devoted to the signing of the said Address. I boldly assert that the principality of us Commoners appreciate the services of the Illustrious Marquess, as much as those who signed the Address, and are as sensible of the good done to all classes by his Lordship. However this may be, my present purpose was merely to point out the improper act of including names in a Public Paper either for one purpose or another?†

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A TRADESMAN.

* If the Writer will look at the 1st column of the Signatures at page 557 of the JOURNAL, he will see the names of C. Povoleri, and M. Grigg at the top of the List. That of Mr. Pengelly does not certainly appear.

† If there be any real objection to including names in a Public Paper, either for one purpose or another, then the blame lies originally with the Government Gazette Extraordinary, which first gave the List to the world.

British Inhabitants.*To the Editor of the Journal.*

SIR,

The zeal with which your Correspondent C. S. has stood forward in the defence of his friend bespeaks the warmth of his attachment. Forgetting "how very little weight or consideration a printed paper receives even from the most respectable signatures," he has generously given his name to the Public as the Advocate of a worthy cause, and fearlessly exposed himself to the possible derision of a laughter-loving world.* Giving him full credit for the purity of his motive, and leaving the literary merits of his composition to the comment of the Critic, I shall take the liberty of observing that he appears to me to have formed a very erroneous conception as to the object of SCRUTATOR'S Letter. That Writer, deceived by a signature which does, prima facie, lead to the supposition that it is a Foreigner's, merely questioned the propriety of a Portuguese signing an Address, which purported to be from the *British Community* of this city. The ingenious exposé of C. S. does not however set the matter at rest, inasmuch as it still involves "an inconsistency which his reasoning does not reconcile; for although he proves his friend not to be a Portuguese, it may yet be asked whether the latter can be justified in affixing his name to the document in question, since, conformably to a principle long since admitted, the issue of British Fathers and Native Mothers, are placed on quite a distinct footing, and are never recognised as *British Inhabitants*. SCRUTATOR'S concise argument rests on this simple and obvious basis, and it is ignorance to misinterpret his meaning.

December 13, 1822.

LYNX.

* We take occasion to state that it was intended both by the Writer and Editor that the Initials only should appear. The insertion of the name at length was occasioned by the negligence of the person who revised the Proof Sheet.—ED.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable,.....Premium.....	22	8	a	23	0
Non-Remittable,..ditto.....	15	8	a	16	0

Illustrative Story.

"NESCIT VOX MISSA REVERTI."

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

When the children and champions of a reign of terror and proscription question the motives and principles of individual addressers and non-addressers, and challenge the latter to produce all their grounds of dissent, they remind one of the following story, which, however, falls infinitely short of an adequate illustration. A choleric and athletic would-be Connoisseur in painting said to a little Gentleman, "My dear Sir, look at that admirable *Corregio*! I understand Mr—— pretends to think it's a copy; but if I hear any man say it's not an original, by G——, I'll knock him down. Now, Sir, give me your candid opinion of it."

HAMLET.

Persevering Slanderers.

"Whatsoever base men find evil in their own souls, they can with ease lay upon others."—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

With what ineffable scorn would the hero and the gentleman from whom I take my motto, have looked down upon the beings, whose Letters have lately appeared in the *JOHN BULL*, and all the ignoble arts employed to proscribe and to hunt down one man, against whom positively nothing has been proved. I have read the productions I allude to, with a mixed feeling of sorrow and indignation, to think there should be men amongst us, so lost to moral worth and integrity as to scruple no arts, however cowardly and ruffian-like, to effect the ruin of one detested individual—detested for no reason on earth, but his, alas! too great success in advocating those opinions in politics, which he entertains in common with a vast majority of our countrymen; opinions which have been, and are, entertained by many of the greatest and best of Englishmen. Driven from the arena of politics, his enemies, and bitter ones they are, have long maintained a system of the most merciless slander against his *private* character. He has not, however, like a man conscious of guilt, shrunk from their accusations, but has opposed them by exculpatory evidence of the most satisfactory and convincing nature; but malice, not less blind than love is said to be, has not been able to perceive that every charge against the hated object has been again and again disproved to the satisfaction of every impartial man. Hence it is, that a few individuals continue day after day to abuse the public patience by reiterating the same hackneyed charges.

The object of these men is by mere boldness of assertion to storm the judgements of those who may be too indolent to examine and form opinions for themselves. If any such there be, let me take the liberty to recommend to them, if they would not do an irreparable injustice to a fellow creature, to weigh, not so much what these men say as what they *prove*, and to bear in mind that sentiment of our excellent Shakespear—

"Who robs me of my good name, robs me of what not enriches him, but makes me poor indeed."

It is the fashion with a certain set of people to brand all men who differ from them in political opinion with the name of "Radicals," and doubtless I shall be pronounced to belong to that class;—the word is so indiscriminately applied that it is hard to attach to it any definite meaning, but if those who prate about "Radicals" mean any thing, I suppose they mean men like the Carliles and the Watsons of whom we hear so much; if so, I can tell those gentlemen that I despise such characters as much as they for their souls can do.

There is also a cant in fashion about *blasphemy* and *impiety*; to those who cant this cant I shall only say that I, for one, have as deep a veneration for every thing sacred as they have—it may be, a much deeper.

December 13, 1822.

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

Indo-Britons.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

I have duly perused in your Paper of the 11th instant, the puny effort of A. B. to animadvert on the subject of DULGERE KHAN's letter published in your JOURNAL of the 9th instant. Although I am averse to paper-war at all times, well knowing that party feuds and angry discussions can never be interesting to the community at large, who, in general care not two farthings about the matter one way or the other; yet it sometimes becomes a disagreeable, but an imperative duty to trespass on the patience of the public, to vindicate our actions, when detraction and foul asperity wantonly attack our principles and measures for no other reason than because these differ from their own, and being founded on firmer basis, have defeated certain plans which they may have had in contemplation. It is a hard task to please every body, but it is a harder task to reason with a dolt, or to prevent the scurrilous from scurrility, wherefore Shakespeare very justly says,—

"No might nor greatness in mortality
Can censure 'scape; back wounding calumny,
The whitest virtue strikes; what King so strong
Can tie the gall up in the slanderous tongue?"

Thus, Sir, I am in some measure prepared to meet a few taunts, though the milk sop productions of Mr. A. B. will give me but little concern. A. B. first starts with a fastidious objection to the term *Anglo or Indo-Britons*; before I proceed any farther, let me ask this Gentleman whether he really belongs to the class in question whose nomenclature he disapproves (for "*I haec my doct*") but if he does, let him propose for general consideration (as others have done) some other more appropriate name. The term *Country-born* has certainly a wide latitude; for aught I know A. B. may be a Country-born, though he must certainly be aware that the being born in India alone, does not impose those disqualifications of which such as are commonly termed Anglo-Britons, Indo-Britons and Eurasians, being the children of Europeans and Native mothers, have to complain of.

He next goes on to call DULGERE KHAN a *dictator*, and why? foresooth, because he gave his *humble* opinion on a public matter and on which all the world had a right to form their own notions as they pleased, and of course to give publicity to the same if they could; what is there dictatorial in so doing I would beg to ask any dispassionate and rational creature? But mark A. B.'s *cogent* arguments, "What authority," says he "has DULGERE KHAN for prescribing what we ought to do, seeing that the very thing is optional." What a *moreau* of genuine logic! What depth of reasoning, how clear and perspicuous the position! In fact, Sir, it is *tes* pities that this Gentleman had not been *humbly solicited* to write the recent Address of the British Inhabitants. Poor man! how lamentable that his worth and talents was not made known earlier to the community at large, but he has some consolation in knowing that

"Many a flow'r is born to blush unseen
And lose their sweetness in the desert air."

But to the point, does he not know that much is at all times in the power of man, and of course *optional* with him to exercise that power or not as he pleases; but does it follow thence that it would be right, proper, and prudent, that such an individual should blindly follow that self-will to the detriment of the Society of which he is a member? The very existence and well-being of Society depends on our mutual efforts to aid, support, and respect that Society; and freedom of discussion and freedom of opinion is the very cornerstone of the structure; wherefore any proposition for their benefit or otherwise cannot obtain the general sanction without publicity; and on such propositions being submitted for general consideration, *all* have an undoubted right to make such observations and to offer such opinions freely as they may think proper. The other charge is for advocating Mr. J. F. S.'s opinion.—Now, Sir, to this, I have only to add, that I advocate no one's opinion, whose opinions do not coincide with my own; Mr. S.'s sentiments have

in this instance fortunately agreed with mine, and I am truly happy that it has so happened: from so humble a pen as DULGERE KHAN's, Mr. S. would derive but little benefit and support, as little perhaps as evil is to be dreaded from his *puerile*, shallow, and impotent opponent A. B. Had Mr. S. thought an answer necessary to the *cogent* arguments referred to in A. B.'s Letter, under the signature of A COUNTRY-BORN, in the JOURNAL of the 9th instant, Mr. S. would have given one, and to him let A. B. apply for it—

"Why seem surpriz'd, that rebel sly
O'er us, his Grub-street bounty scatters,
When a full mud-cart passes by,
'Tis odd, that we escape the spatters."

December 12, 1822.

DULGERE KHAN.

Bandel.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Reading the Communication of your Correspondent IRNERANT in the JOURNAL of the 9th instant, I wish to bring to the notice of the Public a circumstance, which was not only attended with inconvenience to a great number of the persons at Bandel, during the late Novena, but proved injurious to many who had occasion to leave their accommodation boats and go ashore three or four times a day. I allude to the practice of blocking up the spacious Ghaut with bulky Budgerows and Pinnaces, and other huge or unwieldy boats, thereby rendering it difficult for Bauleahs or small craft coming to the only dry place for landing. To my certain knowledge two small boats received some damage in pushing up the Ghaut, which on such occasion should be left quite open and free. I therefore trust the Authorities on the spot will in future adopt measures against the recurrence of an evil, which made me return with

December 12, 1822.

A BROKEN RUDDER.

Chemical Lectures.

Mr. Mack begs leave to present to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Calcutta and its vicinity, the following plan of his Chemical Lectures. The Course will be divided into two parts; the first of which will treat of those Powers or Forces which produce Chemical Changes, viz. Attraction, Light, Heat, and Electricity. The second, of Chemical Substances in the following order: those substances, which support Combustion, Oxygen, Chlorine, and Iodine—Inflammable and Acidifiable Substances, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Sulphur, Phosphorus, Carbon, Boron, and the Compounds they form with the substances, before mentioned. And the metals and their compounds, amongst which the Alkalies must be ranked.—If possible, Mr. M. will add to these a statement of the Principles of Vegetable and Animal Chemistry; but for this he cannot at present pledge himself.

It will be Mr. Mack's endeavour to state the doctrines of Chemistry with the utmost plainness, and so fully to illustrate them as to fix them indelibly upon the mind. He trusts that those who have not hitherto studied this delightful Science may receive considerable accessions to their knowledge, and that former students may have their recollections agreeably refreshed.

The Lectures will be delivered in the Asiatic Society's Large Room. They will commence on the 24th of December, at 8 P. M. punctually, and be continued each week till finished, the second Lecture will be delivered on Monday evening, but all the others on Tuesday evenings.

Sets of Tickets may be had from Mr. Thacker, opposite St. Andrew's Church, or from the Mission Press, Serampore.

TERMS FOR THE COURSE.

For one person, 40 Sa. Rupees.
For a Gentleman and Lady, 60 ———

FOR EACH LECTURE.

For one person, 6 Sa. Rupees.
For a Gentleman and Lady, 8 ———

Bombay.*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

SIR,

Much has been said and written on the subject of the nuisance which can only be alluded to with reverence existing on the Beach of Bombay; this, abominable as it is, I fear we are bound to submit to. I beg however to call your attention to others which are gradually encroaching on us and curtailing the range which a few of us old withered Indians resident in and near the Fort formerly enjoyed. I allude to the Ball Practice of the Military near the old Pioneer Lines, and to the Rifle or Musket Practice of some Griffins higher up the Beach. Now this, Mr. Editor, to us who are obliged to ride for our lives, and who are afraid of endangering our necks and our horses legs by galloping on the hard roads, is a serious grievance and ought to be noticed. As there may be objections to the removing these offensive proceedings altogether, I beg to propose as a compromise, that the Griffins should place their Bull's eye on one side of the established nuisance, and the Soldiers on other, and that all should be compelled to fire together.

I remain, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

Bombay, Nov. 23, 1822.

VETERAN.

Bombay News.

Bombay, Saturday, Nov. 23, 1822.—A Ship which left England the 28th June, has arrived at Ceylon: all the news by her which has reached us will be found under the Madras intelligence.

A royal salute was fired on Saturday morning last on occasion of another Ship of 46 guns for His Majesty's Navy quitting her native Port. This Ship is highly demonstrative of the skill of our Builder.—She received the name of the MADAGASCAR from Captain Meriton, Superintendent of the Hon'ble Company's Marine, and glided out of dock in stately pride, to the embraces of her new and proper element.

We are sorry to announce the decease at the Government-house in the Fort, on Thursday morning last, of Colonel Maison-neuve, the Chief of the French Factory at Surat. The remains of this highly respected Gentleman and distinguished Soldier were deposited in the cemetery of the Catholic Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperança, according to the rites of his religion, and with the military honors due to his rank; and were accompanied to the grave from the Government house by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the general and garrison staff and principal inhabitants of this presidency.

We were prevented attending the Theatre on Saturday evening, and we have also to regret that most of our reporters were also absent. An amateur spectator has however kindly favored us with a short account, in which we have only ventured to make a few slight alterations.

Amateur Theatre.—The Mountaineers.—This favourite Comedy was performed last Saturday evening by the Amateur corps. The part of Octavian was most admirably sustained. The disconsolate lover was so visibly portrayed in his appearance and action, that he rendered us insensible to every other performer, while he remained upon the stage. He gave such a pensive swelling pathos to the following lines, while he gazed upon the portrait of his Floranthe, that he stormed the hearts of his auditors;

“——— Yet 'tis comfort
To bring remembrance full upon the eye!
To drop a tear on the lov'd linenment,
Of her it ne'er must hope to meet again!”

While Floranthe was commiserating his past sufferings, he spoke with indifference of external sorrow; and pointing to his breast impassionately exclaimed—

“Tis here, here only, I am vulnerable!”

It would exceed our limits to give one twentieth part of the beautiful sentiments so admirably spoken in the part of Octavian.

There was such a sublime pathos transfused into the following lines, that we cannot omit them:

“Look on me, sweet! my own belov'd Floranthe!
Oh! many a time in anguish have I brought
That Angel form before my fancy's eye!”

We do not feel ourselves prepared to enter into a critical examination of the several performers of this play. There was something like a dearth of talent in several parts. The absence of much theatrical talent that has recently delighted us, may have made us somewhat too fastidious; but the play, on the whole, appeared to us not equal to some that have preceded it.

The “Mail Coach Adventurers” was recited, as an interlude, with a happy association of the imitative powers: in which variety of action, gesture and emphasis were admirably displayed, to the gratification of an admiring audience.

“Bombastes Furioso,” is a master piece of the ludicrous. The parts of his “Utopian Majesty” and his “humble pillar of State,” were admirably upheld, and their respective songs loudly encored. General Bombastes was a caricature upon Burlesque. The charming Distaffina in her homely garb performed her part, and sung to the entire satisfaction of the audience. The music which accompanied the songs in the after-piece, gave a zest to the entertainment. The house, we regret to add, was rather thinly attended.

Distressed State of the Lower Classes in Ireland.—It is not because the general pressure of the times is felt more or less by us all, that we should deny ourselves the satisfaction of contributing to such a degree as may yet be convenient to us, to the relief of those who in addition to their share of national suffering, have been afflicted by one of the most severe dispensations of Providence.

In this idea the following commencement of a Subscription, is set on foot, for the aid of our distressed Fellow Subjects in Ireland; and under the conviction that such an opening is waited for by numbers in the Territories of the Presidency, anxious to give such aid as their means will allow, to so humane and really national an object.

We are authorized to say that all the Houses of Agency at the Presidency, will receive Subscriptions on this account; and that a Meeting of well-wishers to the Subscription will be called in the course of a fortnight after the publication of this Advertisement.—*Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

Subscriptions already received.

Rs.

The Hon'ble M. Elphinstone, Governor,....	—
The Hon'ble Sir Charles Colville,	500
Mr. Bell,	500
Mr. Prendergast,	500
James Jackson, Major, A. D. C.	150
G. C. Irwin, Esq. Advocate General.....	—
Lieut. Col. Shuldhani, Q. M. G.	200
Captain Barr,	50
Lieut. M. Stack,	30
William Shotton, Esq.	100
D. Malcolm, Esq.	100
Lieut. Col. H. Blair,	100
D. Leighton, Lieut. Col. Com. Adj. Gen.....	100
E. Baker, Lieut. Col. Com. Gen.	100
W. P. Tucker, Maj. D. Ad. Gen.....	60
H. Morgan, Surgeon, M. D.	50
W. Morison, Captain.	30
A. B. Campbell, Captain.	20
W. Simpson, Esq.	50
R. Robertson, Captain.	30
R. A. Willis, Maj.	60

Bombay, November 23, 1822.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA, THIS-DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.....	3	43
Evening.....	4	8

Indigo Planters.

To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

The Letter you lately published, signed GOON COPPER, contains a few observations on the subject of "*improper competition among Indigo Planters*," which deserve further consideration; and I feel the more inclined to continue the discussion, from having understood, that Government have it actually in contemplation to frame a Regulation for the express purpose of preventing an evil so justly complained of.

In a country differently constituted from what this is, it might perhaps be questionable, how far the Government would be justified in point of policy, in interfering at all in a case of this nature; for it is now pretty generally admitted, that the trade of a country never thrives so well as when left entirely to itself, and that any attempts on the part of Government to direct or control it, almost invariably proves injurious. However, as a mere question of Police, there can be no doubt of the right of Government to adopt such measures as it may deem expedient; and the fact of disputes among Planters having frequently led to very serious breaches of the peace, in the lower districts, could easily be proved by a reference to the records of the Zillah Courts, which, I will venture to say, are full of cases in point.

The suggestion of the writer above alluded to, relative to the distance at which Factories should be from each other; namely, 3 coss in Bengal, is very judicious, but the question is whether the Legislature have the power to make a law to that effect; for as far as right goes, there can be no doubt that a Zemindar cannot be prevented from erecting as many Factories as he pleases within his own Zemindary—nor from carrying them on, as long as he pays the yearly revenue claimed by Government, according to the assessment of his land. Now I have observed in the course of my own experience in the Bengal Districts that the worst kind of competition, and the most frequent too, is that between European and Native Planters.

It often happens that a Zemindar grants a Pottah to an European in his own Zemindary, for which he is well paid; and shortly after erects a Factory himself, close by, from a wanton spirit of opposition! Under such circumstances it must be very evident to every one, that, from the Zemindar's influence over the Ryots, and the thousand other local advantages he possesses, the poor European Planter has but a poor chance; and as few men are philosophers enough to sit down quietly and be ruined, the result generally is, that acts of aggression and recrimination are committed, which not only interrupt the public tranquillity, but frequently set a whole district in commotion.

If it were possible for Government to enact a Regulation, prohibiting a Zemindar from erecting a set of works within a certain distance of an established Factory, (the Pottah to be proved to have been granted by the said Zemindar), such a Regulation would most assuredly be extremely beneficial in every point of view.

As for the competition among Europeans, I am inclined to think that no new Regulation is required; but that those now in existence would be quite sufficient, *provided they be properly enforced*; as I shall show hereafter: but in the meantime it may be as well to enquire *why* there is so much opposition and competition among the Planters in Bengal; and *why* there is none whatever in the District of Tirhoot? Perhaps the best answer to this question may be found in the letter of your Correspondent "MITHYALAS," and as it happens, unfortunately, that though our Indian Government possesses unlimited power in many things, they still cannot make "*intelligent and well educated gentlemen*," on all occasions that they may be required, so I am much afraid that all their endeavours in the way of legislating on this point, would be mere labour lost!

In Tirhoot, without any interference on the part of Government, Factories are never built within an improper distance of each other (5 coss), nor has there been a single instance of

one Planter persecuting another in a Court of Justice, since Indigo planting was first introduced in the District, some forty years ago. If I were asked the reason of this remarkable difference, I would say it was this, that in Tirhoot, Indigo Factories are extremely valuable property, and extensive funds are required to carry them on, so that none but respectable individuals who are well supported would attempt to establish themselves in that District; whereas in Bengal any man with 2 or 3,000 Rupees in his pocket possesses the means of building a pair of Vats and turning Indigo Planter. To this may be ascribed the circumstance mentioned by your Correspondent "THE LOVER OF JUSTICE AND PHYSIC" respecting Stewards of Indiamen, Privateersmen, &c. &c.

But independent of the reason above assigned, I will say, that there is something in the very air of Tirhoot that renders every man a good fellow and a good neighbour, the moment he enters it. It was asserted in former times of the celebrated Regiment of Navarre in France, that no man ever joined it who did not turn out a *hero*; from a sort of electric influence of the *Esprit de Corps*, and so it is with Tirhoot, though in a different sense, and I maintain that it holds both with the Company's Servants and the Planters.*

I shall now proceed to show that the Regulations actually in force would be sufficient to prevent improper competition among European Planters; or at least that a very slight amendment would be required.

In the first place, no European can gain admission into the Interior without a special License from Government.

All that is required therefore, is, that Government should be more discriminate in granting Licenses to Individuals applying, and that Magistrates should be more strict in enforcing the Orders of Government in returning to the Presidency all new comers who are found in the Interior without Licenses.

In the next place, no European can erect an Indigo Factory without, in the first instance, having obtained a Pottah from the owner of the land; which Pottah must be transmitted thro' the Collector of the District to the Board of Revenue for the sanction of Government.

The natural suggestion on the point is, that Government should withhold its sanction in all cases when the Pottah is not accompanied by a Certificate from the Collector or Magistrate of the District, declaring that the land is not situated so near another established Factory as to give rise to disputes, and that in short the case is not attended with any circumstances which should prevent the erection of a Factory on that particular spot with a reference to the Police of the District.

Were the above suggestions attended to, I am convinced that the Magistrates of Bengal would be saved a great deal of trouble, and the Planters a great deal of disgrace as well as pecuniary loss. But I shall stop here, as I feel that my subject would lead me into the very depth of the Grand Colonization Question, a question, which I confess I have not duly considered,

* To be convinced of this, you have only to look over the Civil list and you will find that all the Civil Servants who have been for any length of time stationed in Tirhoot, are not only excellent and efficient Public Officers, but likewise estimable and agreeable members of Society, generous and hospitable, and with no nonsense about them. MITHYALA is clearly a friend to Tirhoot, and the district feels much obliged by his good opinion; but he has gone rather too far in enforcing his argument. Motives of delicacy would prevent a Planter from recommending any case in which he was himself concerned, and I am convinced such an occurrence is very rare, nor do I believe that any favor is shown to Planters, at least my own experience tells me not, tho' this circumstance has never given rise to any improper feeling; but on the contrary, I respect the motive which no doubt actuates the Company's Servants, a motive which has been described in the following passage by that great Observer of Human Nature—La Bruyère:—"Il se trouve des juges animés de qu'il faut, l'autorité, les droits de l'amitié, et de l'alliance, nuisent à une bonne cause, et qu'une trop grande affectation de passer pour incorruptibles expose à être injustes." If I had a brother in the Service, he would be the last man that I should wish to be Judge of the District in which I reside; supposing him to be possessed of the same lofty and independent feelings, the same high sense of honor, which influence the great body of the Civil Service.

which, I am therefore not qualified to write upon. I am, however, much of MITHYALA's opinion, that while things continue on the present footing, an extensive and sudden influx of Europeans would be rather injurious to the Country than advantageous. There are already, quite as many Europeans as are required to stimulate the industry of the Country, and fully as many as the Country can provide for in the way of *fortune making*: but how the case would stand under other circumstances, that is, if Europeans were permitted to possess a property in the soil, I am not competent to pronounce; but I much fear that they would not be better off than the unfortunate Settlers of the Cape, at least I may safely say that I never yet knew an instance of an European in this Country, who succeeded in either cultivating or speculating in grain, or any other article not requiring a capital, and for this obvious reason, that the Native could always bring his raw produce to market much cheaper than the European.

November 30, 1822.

A MOFUSSILITE.

Telemaque Shoal.

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

Seeing in your JOURNAL of the 9th instant an Official Letter from Captain Hanmer of His Majesty's Sloop HERON, affirming the non-existence of the Telemaque Shoal, I would, as a Seaman, beg leave to offer my opinion on the subject.

Though I am by no means inclined to doubt that every endeavour was used and every exertion made in the search after the Telemaque Shoal, I should have felt more satisfied if the parallels of Latitude and Longitude in which the HERON cruized, had been particularly stated; as so many different positions are assigned to this truly dangerous Shoal, that unless they are minutely specified, people will still be under constant apprehensions of its existence.

I am however instigated by another motive in addressing this letter to you for publication, which is that I myself have not only seen, but passed over the tail of this Shoal in the latter part of 1814, and beg leave to subjoin an extract from my log on the occasion.

"At 2-15 P. M. on the 27th December, in a hard squall, with small drizzling rain, while in the act of getting top gallant yards and masts down and reefing topsails, the sea, which before was a long heavy following one, (being before the wind at the time,) suddenly changed into awful rollers and heavy broken water, indicating shoalness of water, which at the same time became of a dirty muddy colour on both sides, and as far a-head as we could see, it had every appearance of being a hard bank; the water continued in this disturbed state for about twenty minutes, when it again resumed its former colour and changed to a long following regular sea."

We passed a quantity of sea weed about half an hour after clearing the shoal. During the squall, the vessel was going at the rate of nine knots, so that we could not obtain soundings, and to think of broaching her too, was out of the question, as we should probably have lost our masts in consequence; and had the vessel struck the ground while lying in the trough of the sea it would most likely have proved fatal to all hands. The latitude by a good observation at noon was 36° 6' S. and by the run to the time we crossed the Bank, I made it to be in 39° 9' S. which is the latitude laid down by Captain Richardson: the longitude by an observation taken for the Chronometer (about 3-30 P. M.) and worked back, placed the shoal in 23° 14' E. about 10 miles to the westward of the position assigned it by Capt. Richardson. From these remarks, which were evident to every person in the vessel, as well as myself, I feel convinced that such a Shoal does exist, and though I perfectly concur with Captain Hanmer that rippling and a confused sea are frequently met with, yet as they are seldom if ever accompanied by discoloured water, (and the meeting with a quantity of sea weed almost immediately after), I must in this instance differ in opinion from him as to the existence of the Telemaque Shoal, until by evidence convinced to the contrary.—I am, Sir, your Obedient Servant,

MERCATOR.

Indian Alligators.

To the Editor of the Pinang Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,

Accompanied by another Gentleman I lately went on an excursion to the Coast of Quedah opposite this Island. We entered the embouchure of a deep and broad stream called Jooroo, and our attention was attracted by an Alligator, which had that morning been caught by some Malays by a device which I believe is very generally employed on Continental India. A bait is laid inclosing a bit of wood disposed lengthwise—to this is tied a long rope which is fastened to a tree or to a float on the river—The Alligator having swallowed the bait makes off with it—and the moment he meets with a check from the rope the bit of wood or stick fixes itself across the stomach or throat of the animal. It is then dragged on shore, its jaws are tied firmly together with rattans, and its feet are also bound tightly over its back. These ligatures deprive it of the power getting away.

The Malays informed us that they thought this Alligator was the one which had some days before carried down and killed a fisherman of the village—Our curiosity induced us to have it opened on the spot. Instead of finding any remains of a human body, the stomach of the animal contained a water snake, some undissolved flakes, supposed to be the skin of a Buffalo, and (which it is the object of this account particularly to notice) a quantity of gravel, and stones or pebbles of various sizes and properties. The largest of the stones might have weighed a pound and the whole together four or more pounds.

If we are not to consider the presence of these stones as merely adventitious, it may be admitted that the Alligator, like the gallinaceous tribe of birds, requires to swallow stones in order to assist in the attrition and digestion of his food, although that is essentially different from the food of the latter.

It does not seem very probable that the Alligator, as has been conjectured regarding the Pangolin and some other testaceous animals, swallows stones instinctively, in order that a supply of earthy matter may be afforded to the absorbent vessels for the formation of its scaly covering. The nature of the food he daily consumes would answer this purpose. Besides those stones bore no appearance of having been chemically acted upon by the juices of the stomach. They seemed as if they had been scraped up at random from the bed of the stream.

The Alligator of this Coast is of a large and dangerous species—they are also bold—for it is not above a week since a large and favourite Bull Dog was snatched away by one of these horrid reptiles from the side of its master who was walking on the beach only a few paces from it. It can hardly be doubted that the Gentleman owes his life to the providential presence of his dog. It is well known all over India that the Alligator prefers dog to almost any other kind of food, a fact which has also been alledged as applicable to the Cheeta or Leopard.

All the creeks, bays and streams of this Coast swarm with Alligators. It frequently happens in sailing up a narrow and winding stream, that the people approach so closely to one before either party are aware of it, that he cannot reach deep water but by plunging down below the boat. He is however afraid of large boats, and it is only when the unconscious fisherman is paddling about in his flimsy shallop or is wading in the water, that his danger is imminent.

The Coast Alligator differs considerably in its habits, and I believe in its conformation, from the species which is found far inland in tanks and streams. The former is rarely seen above a few yards distant from the water, while the latter are known to make long journeys overland from one tank or river to another. It has not, I believe, been ever proved that the Alligator of India eats its food on the dry land; but I must leave the discussion of this to abler Naturalists than

Your very obedient Servant,

EXPLORATOR VERITATIS.

P. W. Island, Nov. 20, 1822.

Sailing Instructions.

FOR THE NORTH ENTRANCE INTO THE STRAITS OF SINGAPORE.

Public Notification—from the Pinang Gazette.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Sailing Instructions for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore, from the Straits of Dryon, by a route newly discovered by the Commander and Officers of the Honourable Company's Cruiser PRINCE OF WALES, called "Phillips's Channel,"—be published for general information.

Directions for passing through the North East Entrance into the Straits of Singapore, (from the Straits of Dryon,) or "Phillips's Channel."

After clearing 'The Middleburgh Shoal,' either to the Eastward or Westward; a direct course may be steered for Cape Island, which lays near a Bluff Head Land on the Eastern Shore: This Island bears North East by North, from the centre of the Middleburgh Shoal, and N. N. East $\frac{1}{2}$ East from the centre of Red Island; on this bearing there is an extensive Reef of Rocks, distant one mile to the North West of the Twins. With a working wind and standing to the Northward, a Vessel ought not to approach too near it; this Shoal of Coral Rocks is dry at low water spring tides: when on it, the North passage Island bore South; Sabou Hill, West; the East end of Red Island, South and by West—the soundings are from ten to seventeen fathoms round it, steep to.—After leaving Red Island, Pulo Doncan is the first Island that will be distinguished from the group of Islands forming the Eastern shore—Pulo Doncan are two low woody Islands bearing North East $\frac{1}{2}$ North, distant eight miles from Red Island. In passing it to the Westward, it ought not to be approached nearer than one mile, as there are some Rocky Reefs which surround it; from hence Cap Island will be seen, and bears North, distant four miles and a half, from Pulo Doncan; the soundings are from twelve to seventeen fathoms.—Cap Island, or Rock, so named from its appearance, is a Rock of perpendicular sides, flat at the top, and about forty feet in height, and surrounded by a Reef of of Rocks projecting out about three hundred yards, the soundings near it are from ten to fourteen fathoms, decreasing as you near the Island; between it, and the bluff head land is a Reef of Rocks, on which account it would not be advisable to go to the Eastward of Cap Island.

When abreast of Cap Island, Long and Round Islands and The Rabbit and Coney may be distinctly seen; a direct course may be steered to pass in Mid-Channel between Round Island and the Eastern Shore, which is three and half miles across; the Soundings are from seventeen to twenty-two fathoms—Long and Round Islands ought not to be approached nearer than three quarters of a mile, as there are Rocky Reefs round them; in working and standing to the Westward, off the South end of Round Island, go no further to the Westward than to bring the North West end of Long Island, on, with the centre of The Rabbit; as there are four Rocky Reefs to the South West of Red Island;—when on the South East end of the Southern Reef in a Boat, Red Island was in one, with The Rabbit; the centre of Round Island East $\frac{1}{2}$ South; the soundings are irregular near these Shoals and Long and Round Islands.

After passing Long and Round Islands, Singapore can be distinctly seen, and a course ought to be steered for St. John's, to clear the Buffalo Rock, and a patch of dry Rocks to the South West of the Buffalo.

W. S. COLLINSON, Lieut. Comdg.
J. C. HAWKINS, Lieut.
R. MORESBY, Lieut.

Honorable Company's Chartered ship PRINCE OF WALES,
Prince of Wales Island, October 31, 1822.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

Fort Cornwallis, }
November 14, 1822. }

W. S. CRACROFT,
Actg. Sec. to Govt.

Selections.

Hon. Sir E. Paget.—His Excellency the Hon. Sir E. Paget, G. C. B. landed at Baloo Ghaut between 7 and 8 o'clock on Thursday morning under the salute from the Ramparts due to his rank, and proceeded to take up his residence in the apartments appropriated to the Governor of Fort William.

Public Meeting at Pinang.—A Meeting of the Inhabitants of this Settlement took place (on the 24th of October) at the School House, in consequence of the Notice given in our Gazette of the 23d (October) instant.

W. Balhetchet, Esq. the High-Sheriff stated generally the object for which by Requisition he had convened them, and requested that they would elect a Chairman to conduct the business of the day.

Mr. Ibbetson, on being called to the Chair, commented on the propriety of presenting an Address to the Governor General on his leaving India, and which he did shortly, because he was sure that they would be unanimous. The principle that governed him was that it was the only Tribute which he would give of our admiration of the Noble Marquis, as a Warrior and a Statesman; and he hoped and thought that such an Address would not be considered otherwise by his Lordship, than as a proper mark of respect, gratitude, and attachment. Mr. Ibbetson concluded by moving, "that an Address be presented to the Marquis of Hastings," and which motion was seconded by

Sir R. Rice, who stated, that he would not have obtruded himself upon the attention of the Meeting, but that having been through many of the Provinces of India, about a year since, he had a pride and a pleasure in recollecting the impression which the Government of India had made on his mind. He had lived during his tour with Officers of the Army, Collectors of Revenue, and Judges and Magistrates; and the universal regard which was felt for the Marquis, was almost incredible. Sir Ralph alluded at some length to His Lordship's Military career, but dwelt more particularly on his Civil Government. He felt assured from the observations he had made himself, and the information he had collected from more competent persons, and which the face of the country and the appearance of the people confirmed, that British Rule had infinitely improved the condition of the Natives.

Colonel O'Halloran felt persuaded that the Noble Marquis would not consider the Address in any other light, than as a gratifying mark of our esteem—and one, which he felt was so eminently due to the greatness and the goodness of His Lordship's character.

Several Gentlemen, Mr. Cracroft, Mr. Caunter, &c. expressed their sentiments of admiration and of attachment to the Marquis, though we are not able to state them particularly, as the very unanimity occasioned the remarks to be desultory—and which we regret the less, because the principal part of what was so said, was afterwards embodied in the Address—But one feeling was sole and predominant, that of esteem and love of the high honour and conciliatory conduct of the Governor General.

A Committee of Ten was then elected for the purpose of framing an Address: which having been read and unanimously approved, it was resolved that the Chairman should be requested to wait on the Honorable the Governor, and solicit him to transmit the same to His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.

It was afterwards resolved, that the Committee which had framed the Address, should be a Committee for the purpose of carrying the wishes of the Meeting into execution regarding the Portrait, if His Lordship's permission should be obtained.

Marriages.

At Boolandshuhr, on the 28th ultimo, by the Reverend HENRY FISHER, HUGH SMYTH MERCER, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, to FRANCES, fourth Daughter of the late Lieutenant General HUGH STAFFORD, of the Bengal Establishment.

At Monghier, on the 20th ultimo, Mr. T. N. FLASHMAN, to Miss M. A. WILSON,

Bombay Government Orders.**MILITARY.**

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head quarters, Bombay, Wednesday, November 20, 1822.

The following Extracts from the Proceedings of a General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on Wednesday the 6th and concluded by adjournment unto the 20th instant, by Virtue of a Warrant from His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Coville G. C. B. and K. T. S. Commanding His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces serving under Presidency of Bombay, are published :—

President.—Major General Cooke, Commanding Surat Division Army.

Judge Advocate General.—Major Vans Kennedy.

Charge.—Major Isaac Kinnersley, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, placed in arrest by Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, on the following Complaint from Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. Merchants of Bombay :—

To His Excellency Lieutenant General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville G. C. B. Commander in Chief, Bombay.

SIR,

It is with great regret we find ourselves called upon to hand up to your Excellency the enclosed Copy of Correspondence between Major Kinnersley, Military Paymaster General of this Presidency and our Firm.

As Major Kinnersley has thought fit to allow our direct charge of falsehood against him to remain unanswered for a period of nearly six weeks, and as we cannot consistently with our characters allow the representation contained in his letter of the 14th ultimo, to continue in its present state, we know of no other authority, except your Excellency, to which we can apply for redress.

We deem it unnecessary to offer any further remarks on this subject at present, and have the honor to subscribe ourselves, &c.

Bombay, July 30, 1822.

SHOTTON, MALCOLM AND CO.

Extract of a Letter referred to in the first paragraph of the preceding, addressed by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. to Major I. Kinnersley, dated June 19, 1822.

"As this Statement, if true, involves us in the predicament of having acted with concealment and duplicity, and if untrue, involves you in the predicament of wilfully asserting what is false, we lose no time in declaring most solemnly and positively, that the insurance was effected for our benefit, by your own consent and knowledge, for yourself furnished the life certificate to effect the insurance in question, and you personally requested our Mr. Bax to delay enlarging the policy of insurance (to which he consented) when we applied to you for that purpose in our letter of the 10th April last.

"We are aware that we are making a grave and serious charge against you as an Officer, and a Gentleman, but we are fully prepared to follow it up (if necessary) by laying our proofs before His Excellency the Commander in Chief."

Such conduct as is described in the preceding letter and extract being highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an Officer and a Gentleman.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

(Signed) D. LEIGHTON, Adj. Gen. of the Army.
Bombay, Adj. Gen. Office, Nov. 4, 1822.

Finding.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the Prosecution, as well as what has been brought forward on the Defence, are of opinion that the prisoner Major Isaac Kinnersley of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry is Not Guilty of the charge preferred against him, and they do therefore most fully and honorably acquit him of all and every part of the same.

The Court are further of opinion that the Complaint preferred by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co. against Major Kinnersley, is unprecedented, vexatious, and entirely groundless.

(Signed) R. COOKE, *Maj. Gen. and President.*

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY, *Judge Ad. General.*

Revised Finding.—The Court having taken into their mature deliberation the preceding letter, are of opinion that, as the censure contained in the original Finding applies to a Complaint preferred by Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm, and Co. and as all correspondence relating to this complaint is subscribed by the Signature of the Firm, it is not competent on the Court to attach blame to any particular partner, and they do, therefore, adhere to their original Finding and Opinion.

(Signed) R. COOKE, *Maj. Gen. and President.*

(Signed) VANS KENNEDY, *Judge Ad. General.*

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) CHARLES COLVILLE, *Lieutenant General.*

The Commander in Chief desires that the Adjutant General will immediately release Major Kinnersley from his arrest, and most heartily congratulates him on an acquittal expressed in terms that must be as gratifying to his own feelings, as satisfactory to his friends and the profession he belongs to.

The General Court Martial of which Major General Cooke is President is dissolved.

W. P. TUCKER, *Dept. Adj. General.*

Ships Advertised for Different Ports.

<i>Ships' Names.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>	<i>Where Bound.</i>	<i>Probable time of Sailing.</i>
Prince of Orange,	— Moncriff, ...	London, ...	Early in Feb.
Providence, ...	Samuel Owen, ...	Madras and London, ...	All January.
Lady Raffles, ...	James Coxwell, ...	London, ...	Early in Jan.
Larkins, ...	H. R. Wilkinson, ...	London, ...	All Dec.
Lotus, ...	J. R. F. Doveton, ...	London, ...	20th Dec.
William Money, ...	James Jackson, ...	London, ...	25th Dec.
Catherine, ...	W. Knox, ...	London, ...	All December
Bengal Merchant,	Alexander Brown, ...	London, ...	20th Dec.
Phoenix, ...	J. Weatherhead, ...	London, ...	All Dec.
La Belle Alliance,	W. Rolfe, ...	London, ...	Early in Jan.
Calcutta, ...	— Stroyan, ...	Liverpool, ...	15th Dec.
John Taylor, ...	— Atkinson, ...	Liverpool, ...	1st January
Franklin, ...	B. Chirop, ...	Isle of France & Bourdeaux, ...	End of Dec.
Bordelais, ...	— Gallais, ...	Bourdeaux, ...	All Dec.
Hashmy, ...	— Denham, ...	For the Eastward	All Dec.
Maitland, ...	W. Kinsey, ...	For the Eastward	20th Dec.
Georgiana, ...	R. Babcock, ...	For the Eastward	20th Dec.
Governor Phillips,	—	New S. Wales,	20th Dec.

Shipping Departures.**CALCUTTA.**

<i>Date</i>	<i>Names of Vessels</i>	<i>Flags</i>	<i>Commanders</i>	<i>Destination</i>
Dec. 12	America	Amren.	J. Eldredge	Philadelphia

Stations of Vessels in the River.**CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 12, 1822.**

At Diamond Harbour.—GOLCONDA, DUKE OF BEDFORD, PASCOA, and EXMOUTH, outward-bound, remain,—ALEXANDER, and RESOLUTION, (P.) passed up.

Kedgerie.—His Majesty's Frigate GLASGOW.—GENERAL LECOR, (P.) NOUVELLE ALLIANCE, (F.) and FRANCIS WARDEN, outward-bound, remain,—HERCULES, passed down.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, DORSETSHIRE, WARREN HASTINGS, MARCHIONESS OF ELY, and WINCHELSEA.

Saugor.—H. C. S. ASTELL, outward-bound, remains,—LORD HUNG. EFFORD, gone to Sea.